THE PRIZE RING

Result of the Mill Between Mace and Allen Near New Orleans.

Allen Badly Thrashed in Ten Heavy Rounds.

Duration of the Fight Fortyfour Minutes.

The Victor Almost Without a Scratch.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10, 1570. The Mace-Alien prize fight came off to-day near this city before a vast crowd of people, and re-suited in the success of Mace, who won the battle in ten rounds, in forty-four minutes. No event of the period has caused such an excitement-in puglistic circles since the Heenan-Sayers mill in England

ARTICLES OF AGREMMENT.

Ticles of agreement entered into between Thomas Allen and James Mace, by which the said Thomas Allen and the James Mace has which the said Thomas Allen and the James Mace mutually agree to fight a fair stand up fight ording to the new rules of the London prize ring. And reach do mutually agree to be bound that the fight shall be place on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1870, and within fifty so of New Oriesus, Slate of Louisma; the men to be in ring between the hours of seven o'clock A. M. and twelve took M., the man failing to be in the ring to forfest all un to the battle money up. The fight shall be for the sum 2.850 a site and the championship of America. The sup of

above mentioned to forfeit the moneys denomited.
THOMAS ALLEN.
JAMES MAUE,
Witness...WM. CARROLE, FRED'C ABRAHAMS,
FRW YORK, Jan. 17, 1870,
Sketches of the Pugillate. The following are the personal histories of the puglists who contended in the great mill near this 1831, and is now in his thirty-ninth year. He is five feet eight and a half inches in height and weighs bout 160 lbs. From his early boyhood he manifested a love for the "manly art," became a pupil of the most famous boxers, among others the champion of England, Tom Bayers, and was, before he reached man's estate, trained to all the points and dodges of the prize ring. Mace is a finely portioned man, and is considered as good, if not best, two-handed fighter in the world at the ed with a travelling sparring exhibition rith which he continued during the years 1854 and 556, and it was in this way that his talent as a boxes was brought prominently before the public. It was urged that a man who could spar so well ought "to fight a bit." He was accordingly matched against Slack, of Norwich, for a "fiver" a side for a trial. At this time Mace weighed 150 lbs. The fight came off at Mildenhall, on the 2d of October, 1855, and Jem best Slack with ease in ne rounds, in nineteen minutes. Mace's style of thing second to please the "fancy," and they be-me still more anxious to see him do it over again. en rounds, in twenty-seven minutes, Mac gave him quite an exalted reputation among his fel-low pugilists, and he had hosts of backers all willing have cozed out of his finger end, and he was nor est when wanted, and was not heard of for several days. Still this flasco, although damaging to his reputation as a game man, did not change the opinion of his backers as to his scientific capabilities, and they again backed him, this time with Hob Brettle, who had at that time reached a high requirem on the scrul of tame as a fighter by defeat. gon brettle, who had at the sum terebreth alling such purilists as Roger Coyne, Job Cobley and Bob Travers. Brettle and Mace were accordingly matched for £100 a side, and the fight oame off on the banks of the Medway, on the 21st of September, 1886. Mace was beater in result of this got the country fass and the fight of the country fass and the fight of the country fass and the proclaimed a "rank cur" by his backers and all the puglists of England except the man he had been fighting with, Bob Brettle. This man took Mace in hand, injused some of his own indomitable pluck into him by some means or other, and changed the current of Mace's downward course. Brettle matched Mace against Posn Frice for £50 a side, and the fight came off at Surrey, January 26, 1859. Mace won the fight very handly in eleven rounds, which were fought in seventeen minutes. This fight was a "redeemer," and brought back the friends who had deserted him aiter his defeat by Eob Erettle, and they were willing to match Mace against the best boxers in the kingdom. The first that offered was the biack wonder—Bob Travers—and a match for £100 a side was made to come off on the 21st of February, 1860. The men were in the ring at the time specified and fought six kounds in twenty-one minutes, when the police put na nappearance and the fight was postponed to the following day, down the river Thames. Here fifty seven rounds more were fought in ninety-one minutes, making in his fifty one minutes, when the police put na nappearance and the fight was postponed to the following day, down the river Thames. Here fifty seven rounds more were fought in ninety-one minutes, when the police put na nappearance and the fight was postponed to the following day, down the river Thames. Here fifty seven rounds more were fought in ninety-one minutes, when the seven his own should have a sealed to come of on 6 September 19, 1880, for £200 a side, and after eleven rounds, in nineteen minutes, when the degrated by seven from the seven his own shall be seven be well of the

excellent condition when he stepped into the ring.

THE VANQUISHED.

TOM ALLEN was born in Birmingham, England, in 1841. He is five feet ten inches in his stockings and weighed on this occasion about 180 pounds. He is a finely formed man and a rapid and powerful hitter. His first fight was with a man named White for five jounds a side, on the 2d of April, 1860, in which Allen was an easy victor. In the same year, it is said, he fought a draw with Nobby Hall. In April, 1861, he whipped a man named Clark for ten pounds a side in forty-six minutes, during which time twenty-nine rounds were fought.

very loudly about the prowess of their favorite and the undoubted ability of each to "lick" the other. The men were certainly in fine condition. Their trainers had been very strict with them, requiring them to undergo all sorts of labor that would tend to reduce their flesh, The weight of Mace was got down to about one hundred and sixty-eight pounds, and Allen to one huncred and seventy-three pounds. This discrepancy in weight, however, did not discourage the friends of Mace. They offered to bet \$100 to \$75 upon their favorite, but takers, even at this odds, were scarce. They quoted his successes in former battles in justifica-tion of being thus sanguine of success, and money tion of being thus sanguine of success, and money to any extent would have been forthcoming, if necessary, to back their friend. The Metairse Course, the scene of the fight, was put in one condition for the conflict, and fifty policemen were detailed to preserve order among the roughs. Thus every preparation was made to have the fight pass off without accidents or disorders of any kind. The men came up to their work in fine style, each conflicent of victory, and seemingly determined to "do or die" in the attempt to carry out the sanguine hopes of his friends. Allen wore the splendid belt presented to him by his friends in Missouri, and the American eagle and the Indian war club seemed significant of the brave and terrific struggle the wearer was about to make. The light was a severe test of how much pounding a human being is able to withstand.

Stand.

THE TRIP TO THE BATTLE GROUND.

The excursion party, announced to leave at four o'clock A. M., got off at five o'clock precisely. There was a large crowd at the Jackson Relirond depot as early as half-past three o'clock A. M.; among whom was a large crowd at the Jackson Hallrond depot as early as half-past three o'clock A. M.; among whom were prominent merchants, lawyers, physicians, exonicers of both the Union and Confederate armieg, from the grade of general down, and well known sporting men from all parts of the country. At the depot there was a detail of about seventy Metropolitan policemen, who accompanied the train for a distance of one-fourth of a mile, where all persons without those twere put off the train. This caused a deay of some twenty minutes. The train consisted of nine passenger cars well filled. There were on board probably seven hundred persons, about two-thirds of whom were of the better classes. The Chicago Base Ball Club members were among the excursionists. No incident worthy of note occurred prior to the starting. The crowd was very orderly. Upon reaching a point about five and a half miles distant from the city the train stopped, and the cars were instantly emptied, but all hands were ordered aboard again, as it was found the spot was inside of the Metropolitan district.

On THE GROUND.

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On THE GROUND.

The train then proceeded to a point about three miles above Kennerville, St. Charles padsh, where the whole party entered the field and prepurations were made for the contest. The betting was about three to two on Mace, though Allen's friends were very confident. The weather was clear and pleasant. Mace and Allen came to the ground on board a dummy engine, which followed the passenger train. Mace's face did not present as fleshy an appearance as did Allen's. All hands proceeded to the ring, which was pitched near the river, about a mile distant from the railroad.

ROUND 1 .- Rufus Hunt, the referee, called for the men as soon as the ring was pitched, and Allen soon responded, entering, followed closely by Mace. A general hand-shaking then took place and the seconds retired to their corners, leaving the men to begin the battle. Mace had Jim Cusick and Jerry Donovan for his seconds, and Allen was watted on by Joe Co-burn and Sherman Thurston. Mace, having won the choice of corners, put his back to the sun; bu: he soon left that position in his shifting movements. Allen appeared much the heavier man, and although an inch and a half tailer than Mace he stands so low in fighting positions that Mace was even with in fighting positions that Mace was even with him at that point. At first there was considerable feinting and shifting by the men before a blow was delivered, Mace at length landed his left above Allon's right eye, and, stopping the return, put another left hander on the bridge of the nose, which removed the skin and showed a speck of blood. The first blood was claimed by Mace. They speared around for some marganity by Mace. They sparred around for some me

the nose and mouth, setting all Allen's teeth chattering, Allen countering with his right on the head, but too high to do any mischief. They then got away from each other, and Mace folded his arms and looked on, during which time Allen made two attempts with the left, but missed each time. Mace then put in a leit-hander with terrific effect, nearly closing Allen's right eye. Allen tried to get in body blows, but only succeeded once, in payment for which he received another hard one on the nose, which how began to present the appearance of a large beet. On a sourt Allen managed to reach the top of Mace's head, for which, as usual, he got a receipt in full in the shape of a one-two on the nase, which drew blood freely. Dodging and shifting, both men danced around the ring, and Allen painted a pretty severe left-hander on Mace's stomach, for which he got a tremendous hit in the right eye, followed by another in the mouth, when You, swinging his right hand, got a man left a second of the mouth, when You, swinging his right hand, got made on Allen's mouth, and the blood flowed in torrents upon Allen's breast, and they broke, Mace eyeting Allen and Tom following him up as closely as he could. When they got together again Allen struck Mace a body blow, which larded below the navel, and a chaim of four was made and an appeal taken to the referee. Mace at that moment exclaimed "Never mind," and remarked to claim the foul. He subsequently took a full scriptural revenge by a terrible blow on each of Allen's cheeks. Allen made a rush and colivered one of his usual high blows on Mace's head, which did no damage, and both stopped work and took to chaff, Mace remarking, "We're only two brothers agatted to claim the foul. He subsequently took a full scriptural revenge by a terrible blow on each of Allen's left eye, the second on the nose, the throught out some severe work.

Royn 3.—This was very short, and just as soon as they got to the scratch Mace offered his terrible left, which he used almost exclusively during the fight

referee determined the thing should be squarely fought out, and contented thimself by cautioning Allen and ordered the fight to go on.

ROWN I.—Allen's right eye having been entirely closed Jem directed his attention to the other, and after walking around Tom a lew times he offered his one-two, the first landing lightly on the breast and the other on the right eye, when, dropping his head in the cunning style so peculiarly his own, he let Allen pretty weil break his hand over it, retorting by a terrible blow on Allen's disfigured nose. Allen made two drives with his left, out of reach, and by mutual consent they stood off for a breathing spell, both being pretty badly pumped, and the sun being by this time very hot. Starting together again, Allen made for Mace's wind bag, and hince, stealing in, delivered his left on Tom's right eye, and then on the throttle, with a lorce sumicient to give him chronic bronchitis for life. They then had a clinch, during which both were very active with their right hands, Tom rapping away at Mace's attic too high to do any damage, which Mose took satisfaction out of Allen's ribs.

force sumelent to give him chronic bronchitis for life. They then had a clinch, during which both were very active with their right hands, Tom rapping away at Mace's attic too high to do any damage, while Mice took satisfaction out of Allen's ribs, until both dropped side by side.

ROUND 8.—There was a good deal of sparring for wind, Mace, with the game in his hands, not caring to throw away any chance, but waiting for an operling, which he soon discovered, and got in a heavy blow on the eye he wanted to shut up, jumping cleverly away on Allen's return. Mace, striking at Allen's head, missed it, but got his arm around Tom's neck and put his frontispiece in chancery, taking advantage of the litigation by bestowing a half dozen heavy blows on the imprisoned suitor. The argument was only terminated by Allen putting out his whole strength and throwing Mace, falling on him heavily.

ROUND 9.—Much dodging, sparring and feinting but when operations did begin Mace delivered two siedge-hammer hits on Allen's mouth. The round ended by Tom striking Mace with his right on his gypsy head, which knocked him clean off his pins and laid him out; but, as customary, the blow was too high to do any permanent damage. Allen walked to his corner amid the exulting shouts of his partisans.

ROUND 10 AND LAST—Was longest, severest and most scientific of all. Mace opened the bail by a severe blow on Allen's closed right eye, which cut a gash that came near restoring sight to the eye through a different ortifice, and before Tom could recover from the blow Mace was far away and each stood looking at the other, after which Mace sneaked in and delivered his left on Allen's left check and got away. Allen now began to beat a retreat, Mace following him up and planting a tremendous thunder the left eye, which cut his cheek as if it had been slit with a bowle with the mounts followed, when they got to work once more. The blood was far away and each went to the post and rested and afterwards to their corners to get to work once more from him the

defeat. In ten rounds, in forty-four minutes, ter-minuted the fight for the championship of America between two of England's best buffers. Allen was carried off the ground with a face muliated out of ail semblance to humanity. Mace had not a visible scratch. This was the last fight in which the victor will ever be engaged, and it has unquestionably proven his best.

HOME AGAIN.

Proven his best.

HOME AGAIN.

Everything passed off quietly and harmoniously.

The crowd was orderly, though deeply interested.

After the fight was over the party took the train again and returned to this city, where the topic of conversation this evening is the defeat of Allen, which, though expected, was not believed so easy of accomplishment.

The people of the west side of the city for many months have protested to the Board of Health against the continuance of the outrageous establishments located on the North river, between Thirty-seventh and Forty-fifth streets. The old Board of Health and the officers were effectually manipulated by the fatmelters and bone and offai boilers, and all efforts to give the people relief proved unavailefforts to give the people relief proved unavaling. A new Board has come in, and as yet no relief has been given. The Sanitary Superintendent, it is to be nobed, will soon do something. It is not difficult for a novice to detect which of the many establishments create the rulsance that the residents of the west side surfer from, and unless the Board of Health give relief soon and drive the fat boilers away the people will make themselves feard in a manner that will alarm the defers of the law and the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health.

WASHINGTON.

Features of Senator Wilson's Army Bill.

VIRTUAL DEFEAT OF THE FUNDING BILL

The House Going Back on Railroad Land Grabbers. '

BEN BUTLER'S TAXATION SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1870. Proposed Routes for the America and China

Telegraph Cable.

Cyrus W. Field was before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning in relation to the Mr. Field made an elaborate explanation of the two, as he considered, feasible routes—one by the Alcatian Islands and the other by the Sandwich Islands. traversed in the open ocean. This route is also the nearer. The Sandwich Island route has a the greater length of distance, presents many inducements. The committee were particularly interested in receiving the information communicated by Mr. Field. He will be heard further on the same subject. The committee have question will be very maturely considered before

Imports.

Ben Butler's scheme to simplify and reduce the

be in substance as follows:—In case the Schenck Tariff bill falls—and it is generally conceded that it will fail—Butler will offer a substitute for the first section, which substitute nottoms shall pay a duty of ten per cent; that all goods imported in American wooden bottoms shall ty per cent taken off the duty, and goods imported in American iron bottoms shall have twenty-five per cent taken off. The second section allowed to remain as it is. General Butler's aim is to reduce the tarif, and at the same time benefit the may be that Great Britain will attempt to retaliate for this discrimination against her shipping, but she cannot afford to lay a heavy duty upon our two great staples of export, cotton and breadstuffs, without

Unprofitable Legislation-The Northern Pacific

Railroad Land Grab.

The House amused itself to-day by flibustering to prevent the passage of the Northern Pacific Rail-road bill, and the minority, which is composed of persistent fighters like Ben Butler, Farnsworth, Sidney Clarke, Van Wyck and Ela, succeeded in worrying the majority into an adjournment with-out action. There was no truce and no bargains were made and the stubborn minority propose to re-new the fight to-morrow, unless Mr. Wheeler, of New York, who has charge of the bill, allows amendments to be offered. This he declares he will not do, and the prospect is that the scenes of to-day will be repeated to-morrow. The opponents of the bill called for the "regular order" soon after the reading of the Journal, and immediately began to make dilatory motions. The yeas and nays were called about twenty times, and both the readhausied with the constant cailing of the roit. It is said that the projectors of the bill have counted whenever a vote is taken, which fact accounts for the refusal of those having it in charge to permit debate or to allow amendments to be offered.

The Georgia Bill.

considered the Georgia bal. It was proposed to re port to the House the bill as originally introduced in that body, which is similar to the bill admitting the State of Virginia to representation in Congress, with nt providing for the employment of mil tia instead of the regular military forces in case of necessity for the preservation of peace and the enforce ment of the laws. The amendment is in lieu of the Senate substitute. Instead of fixing the time of election for members of the Legislature, as in that substitute and in the Bingham amendment, the ques-tion of term of office is to be left to judicial decision. The committee arrived at no definite conclusion Consideration of the subject will be resumed next

The Southern Pacific Railroad Bill.

D. W. Voorhees of Indiana, made an argument before the House Pacific Railroad Committee to-day in favor of the Southern Pacific or Transcontinental Railroad bill. The committee, after listening to Mr. Voorhees, took up the bill and considered it section by section. not, however, completing their examination of it. They agreed that the route for a Southern Pacific Railroad should be by the thirty-second parallel, through Texas, the Indian Territory, Artzona and New Mexico. At its next meeting the com-mittee will probably finish the consideration of this

Treatment of American Citizens in St. Do-

The Department of State has, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, communicated to that body entire copies of the despatches of J. Somers Smith, late commercial agent at St. Domingo, with reference to Davis Hatch, a citizen of the United States, who, being charged with aiding the revolu-tionary party, was condemned to death by a military commission, but pardoned by the Senatus Consul-tum. Mr. Smith says that previous to these proceed-ings the ship Tuscarora arrived from Key West, when he called upon Commander Green and ac-quainted him with the particulars of the case, and also expressed his desire that the Tuscarora should proceed to Barabana where Mr. Hatch was confined. The commander replied that notwithstanding his willingness to comply with the request he could not do so, as his instructions placed the ship at the dis-position of General Babcock. The latter, it is stated, did not seem disposed to co-operate. Mr. Hatch's store had been twice pillaged, and when he was compelled to leave he abandoned a valuable cargo of wood, prepared for shipment, and also his per-

sonal effects.

Enormous Subsidies for Steamship Lines. General Washburn's bill for subsidizing lines of steamers to run from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore to European ports will probably be agreed upon by the sub-committee of the Select Committee on the Decline of American Commerce, to which it was referred. They will probably report in favor of increasing the subsidy to \$7,000,000. They will also report in favor of giving the Pacific Mot Steamship Company an additional subsidy of \$350,000, instead of \$500,000, as asked for. Of course none of these bills have been agreed upon by the general committee.

On Friday next Monsieur Lincque, the Turkish Min-ister, will leave here with his family for New York, from which city he is to sall on Saturday morning spend about a month in France and thence proceed to Constantinople. Mr. Blacque will take with him the good wishes of a host of warm personal friends, to whom he has become endeared during his restdence in this country.

Promotion of Members of the Russian Lega-

A few weeks ago M. Catacazy, the Russian Min ister, telegraphed to his government recommending the promotion of all the members of the Russian Legation in this city except himself. He received an answer in two days granting the request. Count Bodisco is prompted to the rank of Counsellor of States M. Boris Dansas is made Knight Commander

of the Order of St. Anne; M. Robert Schults, Con sui at New York, receives the same Order, and Colonel Gorioff, the Military Attaché, is promoted to the rank of Major General. This prompt compliance with the request of M. Catacasy would seem to dispose of the story that he was in bad favor with his

The following changes were made by the Post-master General to-day:—Established an office at Timothy W. Preston Postmaster; Abraham A. Wemple appointed Postmaster at Wampsville, Madison county, N. Y., vice Harvey J. Cobb, deceased; Marcus Dann appointed Postmaster at Hustings Centre, Oswego county, vice L. E. Pike, resigned Benjamin Gliphant appointed Postmaster at Goshen Cape May county, N. J., vice G. Smith, removed George Backus appointed Postmaster at Rossie, St. Lawrence county, N.Y., vice W. H. Leonard removed; John F. Skinner appointed Postmaster at Brashet Iron Works, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., vice A. McDonald, removed; Philip Harrington appointed aster at West Hoosic, Rensselaer county, N. Y., vice N. J. Moseley, resigned; James Stewart appointed Postmasier at Washington, Warren county, N. J., vice William H. L. Cornwall, re-

The Internal Revenue Bill. The Committee on Ways and Means is engaged at

present on the Internal Revenue bill and will give undivided attention to it until it is ready to be reported to the House, which will be very soon.

The Punding bill may be regarded as virtually

The President gave a lunch to-day at half-past twelve o'clock P. M., at which the following guests were present:—Thomas Ewing, Jr.; General Shiras, Mr. P. P. Blair and wife, General Hunter and wife, Admiral Shibrick and wife, Baron Gerolt and wife, Admiral Porter, General Ramsey and wife, General ecretary of State and wife, Mrs. Baker, Mr. Corcoran, General Zeilin and wife, the Vice President and wife, Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Patterson, Miss Clymer, Mrs. Sharp, General Michier and wife. After the

Spanish Consuls Recognized.

The President has recognized Thomas Lozano as Consul of Spain at Portland, and William Armstrong, Consul of Spain at Boston.

Federal Appointments.

The President to-day sent in to the Senate the following nominations:—George. A. Batchelder, to be

H. West, of Ohio, to be Consul at Rio Janeiro. The Senate this afternoon confirmed the following

Secretary of Dacotah Territory; Lewis C. Rockwell, to be United States Attorney for Colorado; William

nominations:—
Daniel C. Humphreys, of Alabama, to be Associate
Justice of the Supreme Court of the Pistrict of
Columbia; Thomas H. Parn, of Tennessee, Consul
at Kingston, Jamaica; Grauville Hosmer, Coiner of
the United States Branch Mint at Carson City,
Nevada; Evarts W. Farr, assessor of internal
revenue, third district of New Hampssire.

Postmasters—R. C. Naramore, Derby, Conn.;
Phineas D. Crosby, Danbury, Conn.; James Low, Jr.,
Suspension Bridge, N. Y.
Ensign Jerome E. Morse to be master in the
Navy; George A. Crawford, chaplain in the Navy.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session. BENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1870.

THE VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate memorial from the Grand Army of the Republic, sking that authority be given to send soldiers' pen sions through the mails by the money order system.

DUTY ON RUSSIAN HEMP. Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, from the Committee on Finance, reported a buil to provide for the refunding of certain duties imposed upon the imperiation of Russian hemp. He said that the committee were unanimously of the opinion that the act approved August 5, 1861, imposing a duty of forty dollars per ton on unmanufactured herap, and per ton ou Manila and other hemp, was in violation of the treaty between Russia and the United States of May 11, 1833. A majority of the committee believe that the duties collected in violations of the treaty stipulations ought to be refunded, and the bill so provided.

Mr. Suspana, (rep.) of Ohlo, chairman of the

provided.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, chairman of the committee, said he did not agree that the government ought to refund these duties, but he believed the duty on Russian hemp to be in violation of the spirit of the treaty with Russia. In obedience to the directions of the committee he recognition of the committee he recognition.

INVASION OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

to make the duty the same as upon Manila and other hemp.

Invasion of the Indian territory.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Me., offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the interior for any information in his possession of any unauthorized invasion of the Indian Territory, so called, by cittzens of the United States. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., chairman of the Military Committee, called up the Army bill, and in compliance with a general request the sections of the bill were read and severally explained by Mr. Wilson for the information of the Senate.

This bill is an entire substitute for the House bill. The first section, providing for afrequention of the army to 25,000, was read. Mr. Wilson said at the close of the rebeilion the army numbered 1,034,000 men. In 1866 a reorganization took place, and the number was cut down to 50,000 or 55,000, but with a proviso that it could be increased to 86,000. The rank and file now amounted to 36,000 in actual service, and a further reduction is proposed to 25,000 men. The second, third and fourth sections provide for the honorable discharge of army officers upon their own application—two years' additional pay and allowances to be paid to such officers who have served more than ten years; one and a haif year's pay and allowances for five years service, and one year's pay for less service. Commissioned officers who have been thirty years in service are to be placed on the retired list upon their application. The act imiting the number of officers on the retired list is to be repealed. The number hereafter to be retired, in accordance with the existing laws, is to be fixed by the President, provided the number shall not exceed three hundred.

Mr. Wilson indicated his consent to have the first section, reducing the army, stricken out, as a means of saving the bill.

The section prohibiting diversion of any surplus of specific appropriation bill.

The section from the retired is sentent took a recess until half-past four o'clock, when, after a short executive se

Evening Ression.

Evening Session.

Evening Session.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL RESUMED.

The Senate met at half-past seven o'clock, and several bills were considered without action. At eight o'clock the Senate, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the Appropriation bill, and after disposing of amendments of minor importance agreed to the Senate committee's amendments reducing the appropriation for expenses and salaries of collectors and assessors and other internative revenue officials, &c., from eight to seven millions; providing for the consolidation, when n-cessary, of the collection and assessment districts, and providing that after the passage of the act proprietors of all internal revenue bonded warehouses shall pay to the Collector the current expenses and salaries of storekeepers or other officers in charge of such whrehouses.

The amendment to reduce the appropriation to the Bureau of Education and cut off the greater part of the clerical force was further debated and then passed over.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported an amendment appropriating \$60,000 for the construction of a building for the State Department upon the southerly portion of the premises now occupied by the War and Navy Departments. It is to form the south wing of a building which, when completed, will be similar in ground plan and dimensions to the Treasury Building, and provide accommodations for the State, War and Navy Departments. Mr. Morrill explained the amendment was in response to a resolution on million dollars. The cost of the entire building would amount to five or six million dollars. A general debate then ensued relative to the removal of the capital, and at half-past ten o'clock, without a vote, the Senace adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1870. THE PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL. on motion of Mr. Keleby, (rep.) of N. Y., the Senate amendments to the Pension Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a committee of con-

ference was ordered.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

Mr. LAWRENCE, (rep.) of Ohio, asked to introduce and have acted on a bill relating to the qualifica-

viding that all competent persons shall be eligible for appointment, without regard to sex. Objected to.

THE NEW YORK BATTERY PURCHASE.

Mr. CALKIN, (dem.) of N. Y., offered a esolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the correspondence between the Treasury Bepartment and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New York in regard to the sale of part of the Buttery to the government for the erection of custom storehouses thereon. Adopted.

James H. Lewis, representative elect from the Third district of Kenneky, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Golladay, appeared and took the oath of office.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC MAILROAD.

The House then took up the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Raifroad Company to issue its bonds for the construction of its road and to secure the same by mortgage.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., intimated that the opponents of the bill would not oppose disacrymotions if they were allowed one hour for debate, and if amendments could be offered and voted on. Otherwise he, for one, was disposed to fight the bill, as it was a big job.

Mr. WHEBLER, (rep.) of N. Y., chairman of the Pacific Raifroad Committee, and having charge of the bill, declined the proposed compromise, remarking that the grant was an old one; that the Senate thought it not fair to impose new conditions, and that the Committee on Public Lands concurred in that view. If the minority chose to block the wheels of the government it must take the responsibility of its own action.

Mr. HAWLEY, (rep.) of Ill., a member of the Com-

The conditions submitted by Mr. Parnsworth hav-ing been thus rejected, the fillbustering programme was inaugurated by Mr. Parnsworm in a motion for a call of the House, followed by motions to ad-journ—to adjourn till Thorsday—and to excuss moti-bers from voting, on all of which the year and mays

bers from voting, on all of which the yeas and Days
were ordered.

Mr. Fittel, (rep.) of Nev., asked the Speaker
waether, the main question having been ordered, it
was in the power of the House, except by man imous
consent, to permit amendments to be offered.

The SPEAKER replied that it was not.

A MEMBER—But it will be next Monday.

The SPEAKER, in reply to a point of order made by
Mr. Maynard, stated that it was quite in the power
of the minority by alternating dilatory motions, and
calling the year and nays upon them, to prevent action on the pending motion before Monday, when a
motion to suspend the rules will be in order.

The year and nays having been called fourteen
times and no compromise being suggested or
probable.

probable,
Mr. Elderidge, (dem.) of Wis., at hair-past four o'clock, suggested that the usual hour of adjournment had arrived and that the majority should be content with throwing the responsibility on the minorny.

Mr. Wheeler thereupon moved an adjournment which was agreed to.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER,

Arrival of the Survivors of the Murdered Crew-List of Their Names-The Men Want Vengeance on the English-Their Statement of the L: se of Their Ship.

The Pacific mail steamship Arizona arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall with the remnant of the Oneida's officers and men. She was reported off Sandy Hook at an early hour in dense fog to pier 42 North river. There were but few on the dock awaiting the warping in of the Arizona; and there could be but few, for of the flower of the American navy wno once officered and manned the Onelda hama. As the huge steamship slowly and lazily made in toward her moorings the full measure of the awful calamity came painfully to mind. Where can sloop-of-war Onelda? gallant Captain Williams, whose record in the navat service is now a part of the country's history? Where were and Adams? And where those hardy seamen who made the ill-fasted man-of-war the pride of Eastern waters? They had been left behind, in a common grave, made by the reckless and cruel indifference and crialmainty of the Bombay's chucking saturatives respected, beloved and a mired in the community; respected, beloved and a mired in the service; the possessors of many friends ships, made in every scaport of the world; custo dans of the country's honor abroad, and endeared to large circles of relatives throughout the Union, slept the sleep that knows no waking. How different to turn from yesterlay's bleak and dreary morning and the sorrowful and melancholy some on board the great steamsing when the rescued few filed down the sale to another, but an imaginary one, where these young officers, who had at their taking off yes many years of nactualness and exalted duties before them, might be seen rushing to welcome homes and congenial friends that will now know them only as brave and herote men, lost to the country forever.

any.

It was eleven o'clock before the gangway was shipped on the Arizona's deck, and then the few who has gathered to welcome the survivors passed on board. Saintations were passed from the bler to the vessel's deck, and an intense anxiety was shown by those about to indulge in a reunion airer long years of separation. There was a lady drossed in mourning and evidently in deep grief: a father whose son was the only line officer on board the Oneida who was rescued, and numerous other friends of algainer f. I. Yates, James Suddards and Nicholas Anderson.

Efforts were made to obtain particulars of the disaster from these three officers, but each was close-mouthed and refused to communicate anything. Master Yates and Surgeou Suddards, both of whom gallantly rescued themselves in the collision, declined to say or give any particulars about the loss of the officers and men and the marvellous momentary rigged out in may bue, and were under the community rigged out in may bue, and were under the community rigged out in may bue, and were under the community rigged out in may bue, and were under the community rigged out in may bue, and were under the community rigged out in may bue, and were under the community rigged out in may bue, and were under the community rigged out in may bue, and were under the community rigged out in may bue, and were under the community rigged out in may bue, and were under the community rigged out in may bue, and were under the community of the Brooklan Nany Yard.

The following is a list of the survivors, furnished by Purser W. A. Smith:—

James Suddards, surgeon; Isaae J. Yates, master, in charge; Nicholas Anderson, acting boatswain; Thomas Buddards, surgeon; James Hollond, John Rurray, Edward Rehity and Edward Tate, first class fremen; James McDonald, John Murray, Edward Knilvi and John Green, second class firemen; John Rushay, William Hollas, Wi

of hatred for our ancient enemies,
English.
They charge that there was not the slightest excuse for the conduct of the officers of the Bombay,
and that the infamous Captain Eyre must have the
tended to destroy the Oneids. The particular of the
disaster which they gave were substantially the
same as described in the report of the United States.
Naval Committee.
The men will probably be discharged to-day and
furnished transportation to their homes.